20. *I* and *J* are on different sides of the first big branch. This means they are in distantly related groups. *I* and *A* are in the same group, so they are more closely related than *I* and *J*.

Chapter Test C

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. domains
19. classes
20. orders
21. families
22. genera
23. species

Standardized Test Preparation

READING

Passage 1

1. A
2. I
3. C

Passage 2

1. A
2. I
3. B
4. I

INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

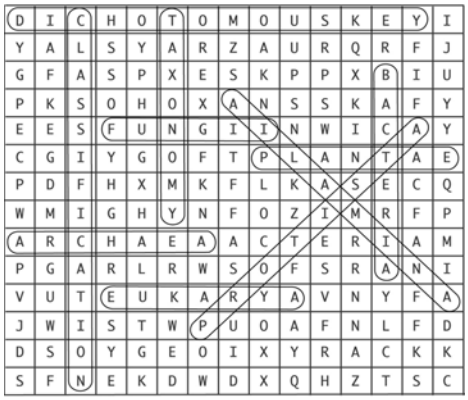
1. A
2. G
3. C
4. F
5. D

MATH

1. B
2. I

Vocabulary Activity

1. taxonomy
2. classification
3. dichotomous key
4. Bacteria
5. Eukarya
6. Archaea
7. Fungi
8. Animalia
9. Protista
10. Plantae



SciLinks Activity

Answers may vary. Sample illustration:

1. a mushroom growing on a forest floor, where there is little sunlight, surrounded by rotting leaves, decomposing sticks, and a crumbling log
2. Answers may vary. Sample answer: Many plants rely on a symbiotic fungus to help acquire water and nutrients from the soil. Some plants, such as orchids, could not establish at all without the help of fungi. The fossil record shows relationships between fungi and plants as far back as the early Devonian period, when plants and animals were beginning to establish themselves on land.
3. Slime molds are fungus-like in that they absorb nutrients from the environment. (Some protists are able to perform photosynthesis; others obtain nutrients through *phagocytosis*, in which they engulf their prey.)

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